

# ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

VOL. XIX.

MARCH, 1908.

No. 3.

### CONTENTS:

Cresson, Jr.—Two New Species belonging to the Dipterous Families Ortalidae and Trypetidae from Dutch Guiana, with Notes on others of these Groups .....	95	Pearsall—Two New Species of Eupithecia Curtis .....	128
Braun—New species of Lithocolletis ..	99	Oestlund—Chaitophorus Testudinatus in America .....	131
Brimley—Male <i>Polistes annularis</i> Survive the Winter .....	107	Girault—An Aphid Feeding on Coccinellid Eggs .....	132
Wolley Dod— <i>Argynnis astarte</i> , Doubl.-Hew., and other High Mountain Butterflies .....	108	Brimley—Notes on Some Neuropteroids from Raleigh, N. C. ....	133
Rowley—Notes on <i>Catocala</i> .....	115	Brimley—North Carolina Records of Odonata for 1906 and 1907 .....	134
Houghton—Notes on <i>Necrophorus orbicollis</i> Say .....	120	Riley—The Abnormal Appearance of External Wing-buds in Larvæ of Holometabolous Insects .....	136
Woodworth—Winged Aphids .....	122	Editorial .....	140
Wolley Dod—Further Notes on Alberta Lepidoptera .....	124	Notes and News .....	141
Cockerell—A Fossil Orthopterous Insect with the <i>Media</i> and <i>Cubitus</i> Fusing .....	126	Doings of Societies .....	142
		Obituary .....	142

## Two New Species belonging to the Dipterous Families Ortalidae and Trypetidae from Dutch Guiana, with Notes on others of these Groups.

BY E. T. CRESSON, JR.

(Plate VI.)

This material, in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, was collected by Miss K. Mayo in Dutch Guiana in the year 1905, except those from Idaho by Dr. H. Skinner in 1905. The South American species of these groups have been but little studied, and for that reason I have been fuller in my descriptions.

### **ZEUGMA** gen. nov.

Head broader than high; occiput flat; eyes large; front narrow; orbits parallel. ocelli removed from vertex and widely separated; the anterior ocellus about equidistant from vertex and antennæ; vertex with stout outer- and inner-vertical bristles. Antennæ, situated below middle line of eyes, longer than the face, with third joint elongate; arista minutely pubes-

cent. Face concaved; foveæ and carina indistinct. Proboscis short, thick.

Thorax with the following bristles: 2 pairs post-dorso-centrals, two post-alar, one supra-alar, two noto-pleurals, one humeral, no sternopleural, a fine hair in place of the propleural. Mesonotum flattened posteriorly; metanotum slightly oblique and convex. Scutellum flat, with four bristles.

Abdomen ♀ ovate; first segment somewhat slender at base. Legs stout, but only middle femora thickened basally; all femora, especially the posterior pair, with a series of short spines beneath towards apex; middle tibiæ alone spurred at apex. Wings with first vein bare, and approximated to the auxiliary; small cross vein is before the middle of discal cell; third and fourth veins parallel; anal cell obtuse.

This ortalid genus evidently belongs in the subfamily Richardiinæ somewhere near the genus *Hemixantha* Lw., from which it differs mainly in the basal position of the small cross vein. The type is the following species.

***Zengma palposa* sp. nov.** (Plate VI, Fig. 1.)

♀ Rufous, with bluish-black abdomen. Lateral vertical angles of front, and the ocellar region, shining, otherwise front is opaque; one pair of fronto-orbital bristles which are above the level of anterior ocellus. Frontal orbits towards antennæ, orbits of face, cheeks, lower part of occiput, and an oblique line across occiput from lower part of posterior orbits to neck, silvery. Face more yellowish than front, with a brownish spot on each side near the oral margin; clypeus yellowish. Antennæ yellowish-brown; third joint darker at apex, about five or six times as long as the second, widest at base and tapering slightly to a rounded apex. Palpi distinctly flabellate, yellow at base, whitish at its very broad tip, with a brown transverse median band, entirely silvery in certain reflections. Lateral turgid portion of the occiput black. Mesonotum subopaque, blackish in the middle of the anterior margin, with a median and lateral whitish pollinose stripe. Pleura polished, black, yellow pollinose near the coxæ; metanotum shining, rufous; halteres yellow. Abdomen shining, with short appressed hairs; ovipositor polished, the first joint not as wide, but nearly as long, as the two last abdominal segments. Legs yellow, with brownish femora bearing black spines; the hind femora are somewhat constricted or indented near the bases on the inside. Wings hyaline, without spots. Length 7 mm.

One specimen. Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana (K. Mayo).

**Xanthacrona tuberosa** n. sp. (Plate VI, Figs. 2, 3.)

♀ Yellowish-rufous; the ocellar tubercle, a spot on the mesonotum near the lateral roots of the scutellum, a narrow, short longitudinal stripe above the roots of wings, three spots on the scutellum, the narrow posterior margins of the abdominal segments and all bristles, black. Front opaque, bristles to the base of antennæ. Face more whitish yellow, opaque. Antennæ nearly as long as face; third joint broad and about six times as long as second, one-half its length in width, slightly concaved on the upper margin, apex rounded; arista brown. Cheeks about one-sixth of eye-height in width. Occiput shining. Thorax shining; two pairs of dorso-centrals, one sternopleural, but no propleural bristles. Scutellum polished, with four bristles, very much swollen, especially above, in form of two black, wart-like tubercles which project somewhat anteriorly over the mesonotum; each of these tubercles has a narrow black stripe running latero-posteriorly underneath to the metanotum; a third, but less pronounced, forms the median apex of the scutellum, also black. Halteres yellow. Abdomen shorter than the wings; first joint of ovipositor as wide as, but not longer than, the last two abdominal segments. Legs entirely yellow. Wings simliar to *X. bipustula* v. d. W.; first vein bare. Length 4.5 mm.

One specimen. Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana (K. Mayo).

This species differs from the typical description in the following points: front bristles on the sides to base of antennæ; antennæ nearly as long as face; scutellum with four bristles. In other respects it seemingly agrees. The remarkable tuberculated scutellum is merely a more developed form of the two black pustules characterized in the specific description of *pustula* v. d. W. (Biologia, Dipt. II, pp. 329). The wing-design can be readily seen from the figure given; the darker portion being grayish or black, while the remaining shaded portion is yellow. In general design this wing agrees with van der Wulp's species; therefore taking all together this species is no doubt a *Xanthacrona*.

It is well to mention here, that this genus is closely allied to *Myennis* R. D., differing, as van der Wulp mentions, but not as to the number of its scutellar bristles. There are still more important variations, as for instance: the position of the small cross vein in relation to the discal cell, and the long drawn out lobe of the anal cell of the genus *Myennis* R. D.

**Melieria obscuricornis** Lw. (Plate VI, Figs. 4, 5.)

*Ceroxys* Loew, Mon. N. A. Dipt., III, 126, 1873.

*Melieria* Coquillett, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., VIII, 22, 1900.

Seventeen ♂, six ♀, Springfield, Idaho (Skinner).

Two ♂ and five ♀ of this series agree well with the typical description of this species, excepting that the antennæ are not brownish-black, but entirely rufous, infusate sometimes at apex. The remaining sixteen approach *ochricornis* Lw. in having the costal spot above and that on the small cross vein more or less confluent, and the somewhat distinct marginal bands on the abdominal segments. On the other hand, the first, or basal wing-spot extends to the costa, showing a tendency towards *similis* Lw.; but this latter species seems very distinct in having the marginal bands of abdominal segments very wide and distinct.

The following is a typical description of these specimens, which I think well to give:

Front translucent yellow, orbits, vertex, face, cheeks, and occiput, whitish-yellow pollinose; one or two pairs fronto-orbital bristles near vertex. Antennæ rufous; third joint sometimes infusate at apex; arista blackish. Foveæ brown in the middle. Palpi yellow. Thorax and scutellum whitish-yellow pollinose, with black bristles. Halteres white. Abdomen widest at second segment, gradually tapering to the apex, more grayish; posterior margins of segments 2-4 sometimes narrowly brownish; fifth segment of ♀ widened somewhat for the broad ovipositor, which is like colored, its first joint as long as the fourth and fifth segments together, gradually tapering to a truncate apex. All coxæ yellow, whitish pollinose; femora and tibiæ rufous; tarsi more or less infusate. Wings yellowish hyaline; veins yellow except at the spot; the design as figured in Loew's Monographs, Vol. III, plate VIII, figure 20; but the first spot sometimes extends from the costa to the fifth vein; the second pair sometimes nearly confluent; and the apical cloud more or less confluent with the spot on the posterior cross vein.

**Anastrepa serpentina** Wied. (Plate VI, Figs. 6, 7.)

*Dacus* Wiedmann, Auss. Zweif. II, 521, 1830.

*Acrotoxa* Loew, Mon. N. A. Dept., III, 227, 1873.

Two ♂ and two ♀ Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana (K. Mayo).

No doubt these are this species, but I will give here a short description of them as follows:

Head rufous to yellow; ocellar tubercle, a spot each side, two spots on the occiput above the neck, brown or black; two pairs of lower frontal bristles; antennæ nearly as long as face, third joint about four times as long as second. Thorax blackish-brown, rufous below, marked with light yellow as follows: mesonotum with a median stripe, which is broad behind and attenuated anteriorly, sometimes this stripe is margined with deeper yellow; a stripe each side of this, behind the suture and turning sharply inwards at the suture; humeri and stripes to base of each wing; a large spot behind the wings connected with the middle by another stripe; a short stripe along the upper margin of the sternopleura. Metanotum polished, black. Scutellum, except base, whitish, with four bristles. Halteres yellow. Abdomen black or brown, but base of first and second and a median stripe on the third and fourth, which broadens to nearly the entire width of fifth and sixth segments, yellow. Ovipositor rufous, not flattened, tapering, as long as abdomen. Legs rufous to yellow. Wings as figured, the lightly shaded portions being yellow and the darker portions dark brown.

**Anastrepa pseudoparallela** Loew?

*Trypeta (acrotoxa)* Loew Mon. N. A. Dipt., III, 230, 1873.

One ♀ Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana (Mayo) which is crushed too much for certain identification. It may be *fraterculus* Wied., but only the male has been described, and as this specimen agrees more with this species in regard to the length of the ovipositor, I have so determined it.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

Fig. 1. *Zeugma palposa*, lateral view of head.

Fig. 2. *Xanthacrona tuberosa*, lateral aspect of scutellum and thoracic dorsum.

Fig. 3. *Xanthacrona tuberosa*, wing.

Fig. 4. *Melieria obscuricornis*, wing.

Fig. 5. *Melieria obscuricornis*, thoracic chaetotaxy.

Fig. 6. *Anastrepa serpentina*, wing.

Fig. 7. *Anastrepa serpentina*, thoracic chaetotaxy.

---

New Species of *Lithocolletis*.

BY ANNETTE F. BRAUN.

**Lithocolletis trinitella** sp. nov.

Palpi, face, tuft and antennæ glistening snow-white; antennæ faintly annulate above with ochreous. Thorax and basal two-thirds of the forewings glistening white, below the fold somewhat suffused with yellow.